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Sent direct to the office will
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Constitution until November
10, 1896.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXIX

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

SEAB WRIGHT MAY BE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR

Sudden Turning of the Tide in the Roman's Favor Given
Impetus by His Speech Last Night.

PEEK MEN STAND FIRM

Will Fight for Hines, So That the
Rockdale Man May Win.

MIDDLE ROADERS FAVOR HIM

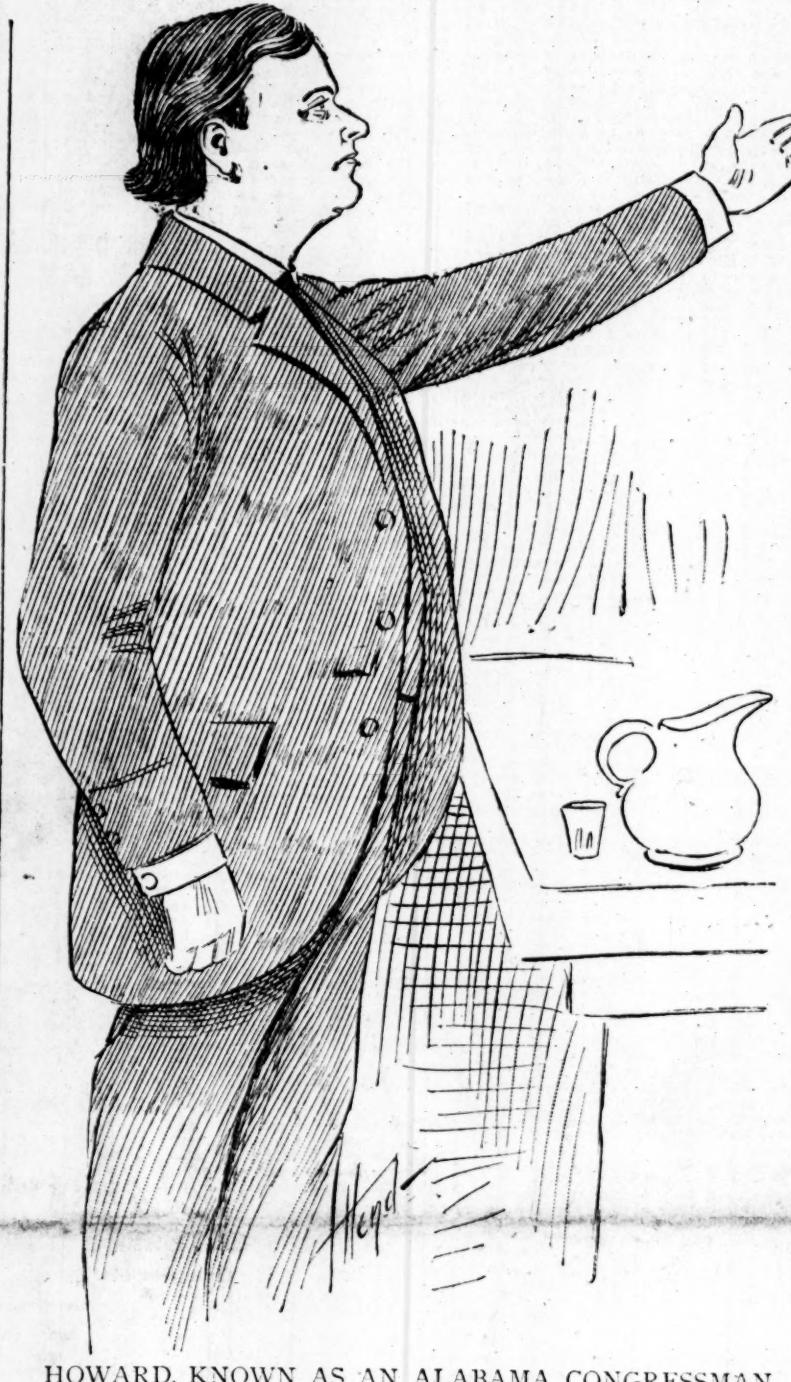
They Are Conservative on the Prohibition
Issue and Fought Gambrell.

WANT TO NAME A POPULIST

Seab Wright's Stock Goes Up When
Gambrell Goes Out.

PROCEEDINGS WERE VERY SLOW YESTERDAY

The Convention Dragged While Waiting
for the Hitched Platform
Committee To Make Its Re-
port—Proceedings of
the Day in Full.



HOWARD, KNOWN AS AN ALABAMA CONGRESSMAN.

The populist situation changed every hour yesterday. Today the confusion and uncertainty may continue.

But at midnight last night strong signs indicated that Hon. Seab Wright will be the winner in the gubernatorial race. Judge Hines would certainly be tendered the nomination if he would accept. But it is positively stated that he will not and the tumult will most likely go to the independent of Rome.

Seab Wright and Walter Hill were frantically urged by some of the leaders of the collapsed Gambrell boom. They represent the extreme prohibition wing of the party. They will give the middle of the roaders a sharp fight over the nomination.

It appears that Seab Wright has won. His friends snuffed victory in the air last night. The breakdown in the Gambrell boom and the declination of Judge Hines sent his stock way up after the adjournment of the convention yesterday afternoon.

The convention will meet at 10 o'clock this morning. The platform committee will report immediately. No fight on the platform is anticipated. Nominations for governor will follow immediately. As already stated, the middle of the road programme is to put up Hines. In a strong speech in the convention yesterday afternoon Colonel Peck urged the unanimous nomination of Judge Hines. There are but few who believe that he will accept. In that event the middle of the roaders will give their support to Colonel Peck.

Seab Wright talk grew pretty general about the Jackson hotel. Several of his admirers communicated with him late in the afternoon. A potent argument that was urged against Walter B. Hill was that he was a railroad lawyer. An argument used against Seab Wright was that he belonged to no party. But the gifted and magnetic young Roman appeared at the tabernacle last night and set the delegates on fire by his oratory. He went way up in the scale of favor and it was clearly apparent that he had gained much by his eloquence.

Yesterday's convention accomplished little. Judge Hines was made permanent chairman. Organization was effected and a committee on platform appointed. The platform builders laid up their work when they came to the anti-Gambrell platform and the anti-Gambrellers were to the anti-Gambrellers. In the committee room, by Ammon A. Murphy, the uncompromising prohibitionist, held out for an extreme declaration on the liquor question. A conservative element favored the policy laid down by Colonel W. L. Peck in his speech—that of referring it to the people for settlement.

The convention listened to a few speeches while waiting on the committee, Howard of Alabama, author of "If Christ Came to Congress," made a brief talk. Tom Watson appeared and said a word and received a magnificent greeting.

The proceedings dragged slowly and aimlessly along. Advocates of the several candidates were moving about among the delegates who had just arrived on the morning trains and had not made up their minds. Thus the situation constantly changed. With such uncertain elements it is nearly impossible to predict with certainty what will happen.

BEFORE THE MORNING CAUCUS

Busy Scenes Around Populist Head-
quarters Before Atlanta
Was Awake.

The delegates were up with the chickens yesterday morning.

In spite of the excitement of the night before and the late caucus, the habit of rising with the sun could not be broken in a day by the majority of the populists, and as a consequence the stir around the Jackson hotel was of a very unusual character a 6 o'clock.

By nearly all of the visiting politicos had breakfasted, and the work of Mabioning was energetically begun.

At the breakfast hour the sentiment for the nomination of Seab Wright was as strong as ever.

John Irwin, of Atlanta, and his son, the head of the populist ticket, was as certain as he could be that the anti-Gambrells had not changed their opinion.

After a night's sleep, and were still sleeping, as they did in the caucuses, for a cold-in-the-wool populist who had been to the party in past campaigns.

The advice of Dr. Gambrell was of the recent origin to receive their hearty endorsement.

They voted, first of all, a populist who was known for his populist principles.

They considered a side issue, and they regarded Dr. Gambrell first as a political man, then as a populist.

They determined that he was a populist first and then a prohibitionist. They wanted Hines and they wanted him badly, but in his refusal to represent the middle of the road, anti-Gambrell forces.

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om in the faces of Wall street plutocrats. He held out a right hand of fellowship to the west.

He jeered at the present offer of the democrats to fuse.

"They have taken our doctrine," he said, "but they don't like our doctor. They want our physic, but they don't like our physician. They like to ride on our trails, but they don't like our conductor. They say that they want fusion. It is the fusion that the earthquake has to the city that it swallows."

At the end of every sentence there was a storm of yells, a hurricane of huzzas from his shirt-sleeved supporters. If spoke an hour and a half. The people clapped for more. They clapped about the platform. They scrambled over each other in their feverish eagerness to get hold of Watson's hand—say a word to him.

Wearied with exertion, fagged with the reaction and intense heat, he sank into a chair and smiled weakly.

Other speakers appeared, but the audience had and eye single for Tom Watson, and it was only the burning words from Seab Wright that fanned up enthusiasm again.

Fairman Talks of Harvey.

While the people were waiting for Mr. Watson in the early part of the evening, Mr. Harvey Clay Fairman said that he wished a few words.

"You all know that man 'Colin' Harvey," he said. "He is a great man."

Here the people thought he wished to get off an "ad" and they began to howl.

"Colin is a great man," continued the speaker.

"Watson—Give us Watson!" they cried.

Colonel Fairman smiled good-naturedly at the crowd. He realized the futility of appearing before Watson and the retinue of Hon. B. M. Blackburn made a five minutes' speech and concluded with a dramatic embrace of Tom Watson, who had just entered.

Judge Hines was to introduce Howard, of Alabama.

Howard, of Alabama, Speaks.

After the excitement of Watson's entrance had subsided, after the ferment of enthusiasm was stilled, after the hoarse cheering was checked by the commanding efforts of Judge J. K. Hines, who waved his hands to pacify, a roar of applause issued from the crowd and scans of the audience. He had been introduced by Judge Hines as Howard, of Alabama, the man who placed Watson in nomination at St. Louis.

While the shouts of the people echoed everywhere Howard stood on the platform swinging his muscular frame about in a careless way, wiping the perspiration from his long locks.

His voice was powerful and had a clerical intonation.

"I would be reverent to my trust," he said, "if I failed to raise my voice in behalf of this great movement. If I failed to voice the sentiment of the people of this great country. We have reached a crisis. We are facing new conditions. We are upon the verge of a political revolution.

Watson said at St. Louis that we were willing to sacrifice everything for the toiling millions. We will give up everything but we must not let our party go. We are ready to present a united front to the people. We are willing to stand side by side for the fray. I ask you, my democratic friends, to set in line with us. All we ask is that the people's party flag be carried by Thomas Watson. The time is upon us now, and unless we get the reins in our hands God knows where we will make another stand. I congratulate the democrats for naming a gallant man, a man who represents the principles of the people's party—Watson and Bryan, the two great leaders of the people—the Moses and the Aaron who shall lead us across the red sea of McKinleyism into the promised land. My friends, let us take courage for the conflict. We are going to be victorious. We are in the midst of the most stupendous struggle the world has ever seen. We are marching on to a great triumph."

Howard was given a wild ovation.

Seab Wright's Dramatic Hit.

When Watson finished Seab Wright, who had been sent for by number of those who were urging his cause for governor, appeared and made the most dramatic play of the evening.

As he concluded a bearded pop from one end of the house called out: "Hurrah for the next governor of Georgia." It seemed to catch the crowd. The people yelled with delight.

"For thirty years," said Mr. Wright, "the people have been in such cloth and after thirty years we have been at the feet of the east. It is time for us to declare our political independence."

Watson. He was roundly cheered. After his address Judge Hines declared the meeting adjourned.

MR. WATSON'S SPEECH IN FULL.

Complete Text of the Populist Leader's Address Last Night.

Mr. Watson spoke for over an hour and a half. Following is the stenographic report of the speech, revised by Mr. Watson:

My Fellow Countrymen—I thank you for this magnificent demonstration. Let us meet tonight in a spirit of mutual respect. Let us be no side-walks of party. Let us be no party merely as participants of the people's party or the democratic party merely as a party. But let us make here tonight our stand for the south and the north of the whole nation and for the south and the north of the world.

We make our appeal to the enlightened conscience of the American people, and we do justice unto the south and the north of the world.

What is that? That is it that has struck the people from the ocean and from the lakes to the gulf.

What is the most earnest thing that the world can do? That is the most earnest thing that the world can do.

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Continued from Page One.

the left. He held the gavel in his left hand, rapped for order and quietly looked very serious.

Finally there was a partial cessation of applause. One old mountaineer was almost overcome by the ovation that had been extended to the young leader. He was standing close up to the speaker's desk and when the applause died down, he cried:

"Tom, you've got the truest friends of any man in Georgia."

"Amen," grunted a dozen delegates who heard the remark. Watson heard it, too, and a smile played for an instant on his lips. It was gone in a moment and the young leader's face again assumed its habitually serious expression.

"No Watson, No Bryan."

Just then two delegates, bearing banners,



J. T. WEST,
of Thomson, Watson's Able Lieutenant.

marched into the hall. One banner bore the words:

A SACRIFICE,
NOT A
SURRENDER!

The other was marked:

NO WATSON,
NO BRYAN!

The latter expressed the sentiment of nearly every delegate in the hall. It sounded the keynote of the situation—the battle cry of the populist party of Georgia.

"No Watson, no Bryan; then you hit it. That's right!" shouted a hundred throats in unison. The din and uproar finally ceased.

"I can only say," began Watson, as soon as he was able to make himself heard, "that I thank you very much. We will proceed at once to organize the convention."

Azmon Murphy then moved that Watson be continued as chairman until permanent organization was effected. The motion was carried unanimously. James L. Sibley, of Cobb, was made secretary.

The committee from the anti-convention caucus recommended to the convention an order of business, which was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials.

First the delegates to the committee on credentials. The delegates from the different congressional districts convened together and the following committee was named:

First District—F. H. Sappho, Secy.; L. G. Collins, Third District—J. T. Tarlton, Fourth District—Carey J. Thornton, Fifth District—John T. Mitchell, Sixth District—J. M. Fletcher, Seventh District—J. A. Burdett, Eighth District—S. P. Bond, Ninth District—L. C. Clements, Tenth District—A. Smith, Eleventh District—Ben Mulliken.

A recess of an hour was taken to enable the credentials committee to perfect the roll of delegates. When they returned they presented the roll, which was accepted by the convention.

A telegram was then read from Ocala, Fla., where the populists of that state are holding their state convention. The telegram was addressed to the chairman of the state convention of Georgia, and read as follows:

"Florida has nominated a full-fledged state ticket and Bryan and Watson electors."

The telegram was received with cheers. At the same time nominated Judge J. K. Hines for permanent chairman. In doing so he said that he felt that it was unseemly to make a speech as Judge Hines was known personally to every delegate present.

The election was unanimous and a committee consisting of Azmon Murphy, John Cunningham and R. E. Tracy, was sent to escort him to the chair.

Speech of the Permanent Chairman.

Judge Hines was greeted warmly, but there was no demonstration, as in Watson's case. He said when introduced by Watson:

"I am of the opinion that the convention ready to open. The executive committee under which this convention is opened. After years of toil, years of labor, the people's party has lived to see the principles for which it stood adopted by the people, and used to cast contumely upon it."

"For years we have seen that principles should be above party. Now we have put this doctrine into practice. If we had

done so, we would have served the best interests of our party. He serves his party best who serves his country first of all. (Great applause.)

The democratic party is guilty of grand larceny. (Laughter.) They took our planks and put them in their platform, and we overlooked them in the flight. (Laughter.)

"We nominated their man Bryan, who was half a democrat and half a populist. We nominated him because we believed him to be a patriot, because he said he would walk out of his party if silver was not in their platform. The dangerous man is the demo-

crat who will stick to his party regardless of the principles adopted. We stood above littleness and raised him over partisanship, placing him at the head over our ticket and making him the candidate of the people.

The Question of the Hour.

"The question of the hour is financial reform. If there had been two straight tickets for silver with all the gold forces concentrated on one ticket, silver would certainly have lost. The rule of the plutocrat would have continued indefinitely."

"With the democratic party, I pray that you will take no backward step from the position we took at St. Louis. (Cheers.)

"Of course we could not take Sewall. We did not think it wise to fight national banks with a national banker.

"But we took for the silver plank the ticket of a man of the south. (Cheers.)

"A man of Georgia soil. (Great cheering.)

"A man equal to Bryan in patriotism. (Tremendous cheering.)

"Cries of 'Watson, God bless him!' 'Hurrah for Watson!' 'God bless you, Tom.' 'Yes,' continued Judge Hines, "we found a man superior to Bryan in the eloquence that stirs men's hearts. (Great applause.)

"What is the duty of the hour? Stand by the St. Louis platform. Don't move from your position in account of the prating of that old democratic chairman, Senator Jones. (Laughter.)

"I beseech you to put out a full electoral ticket. I beg you to give your executive committee full power to act in case Mr. Sewall comes down so that a division of the factors with the democrats may be arranged."

"We have been patriotic, now let them be. I have no assurance that the democrats will support Watson, and I don't believe that it is their present intention to support him, but if they don't, they will be responsible for the result. (Cries of 'Yes we will.')"

Criticized Atkinson.

Referring to state issues Judge Hines criticized the administration of Governor Atkinson. He eulogized the confederate soldiers and urged the populists to advocate pensions for them and the like.

"The state questions that confront us are grave," said Judge Hines. "Let us consider them gravely, and when you go before the people on these principles they will say 'Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into your reward

Fifth District—W. A. Johnson, M. D. Irwin. Sixth District—A. A. Murphey, W. F. Smith. Seventh District—William Phillips, A. J. Moore. Eighth District—W. Y. Carter, J. J. Green. Ninth District—Guy Clopton, A. J. Jones. Tenth District—C. H. Ellington, William Walden. Eleventh District—Dr. S. W. Johnson, Ben Milliken.

Platform Committee Retires.

The platform committee then retired to the second chamber and several hours endeavoring to formulate a plank. The adjourned before the work was completed, but the platform will be ready to present to the convention at the session this morning.

Telegrams were received from Kansas

THE PLATFORM IN FULL.

What the Populists Will Accept Today in Convention as the Declaration of Their Party.

The populists are getting up a platform which is designed to be vote catching in every plank.

It will surprise the old parties when it comes forth upon the floor of the convention. The committee on resolutions spent four hours on it yesterday afternoon. Last night subcommittee worked on other planks, and this morning the whole committee will be up early, eat a hurried breakfast, and begin the session by 7:30 o'clock.

At least two planks are yet to be decided upon, and there may be others. The greatest discussion yesterday afternoon was over the prohibition plank. A. A. Murphy led the fight for a strong, clear-cut anti-liquor declaration. He had strong opposition. The struggle lasted for a long time.

Finally a plank was drafted against barrooms and in favor of anti-liquor legislation. A substitute was offered containing, among other provisions, a sort of dispensary arrangement for the sale of liquor without profit to the state. The substitute was lost by a vote of 11 to 12. There will be a minority report on the liquor plank and probably a fight on the floor of the convention. In that event it is hard to say what the result will be; but it is predicted by some of the more prominent leaders that the majority report will be adopted. Mr. Seaborn Wright, who will be nominated today for governor, was in conference up to midnight with Chairman Yancey Carter and other members of the committee. They discussed this plank, and it may be re-written somewhat before it is reported.

When the plank is reported it will likely contain a provision excepting all counties now under prohibition from any contemplated legislation. One of the delegates who seemed to know what the committee had been doing, pronounced the anti-barroom plank as anything but prohibitory.

Most of the planks will be short. The following is a summary of what the platform will be:

The St. Louis platform is indorsed.

A declaration is made in favor of the separation of church and state, and opposing mixing up in politics.

A free ballot, and a fair count is demanded.

The abolition of the present convict lease system is demanded, and the employment of the convicts in some work which does not conflict with free labor.

The abolition of barrooms is demanded, but this plank may be materially changed in the convention.

Lynch law is denounced, and speedy trials of accused persons for certain offenses is called for.

A demand is made that the fee system in public offices be abolished.

The use of free passes by public officials in traveling is condemned.

This is as far as the committee has gone. There yet remain two other matters and possibly more. The convention will make a strong bid for the old soldier vote by putting in a plank vigorously demanding ample recognition of the old veterans and their wives. This plank will be a long way in the direction of appealing to the old soldier vote.

Another plank will declare for liberal appropriations for the public schools.

There may be one touching on the subject of ownership or control of railroads.

The members of the committee do not expect to finish their work by the opening hour, but they will make the effort.

The people of this country prefer Watson to Sewall. (Applause.)

Watson Deeply Moved.

Cries loud and long now filled the hall for "Watson!" He arose, bowing. Men were shouting.

"I will be our next vice president!"

Raising one hand and quieting the convention, Mr. Watson attempted to speak. He was deeply moved and could hardly utter a word. It was truly a case of being overcome by emotion.

"I need not tell you my comrades, that this is the proudest moment of my life," he exclaimed. "I cannot say any more now, but will speak to you to-night."

With this brief statement he bowed and退场. Tears were falling very brimly from his eyes. Cheering followed him and there was considerable enthusiasm around the stand and throughout the hall, but the gallery took a very small part.

After their hero had spoken the demonstrators quieted and waited for twenty minutes. Then time passed and the delegates began to scatter. Another twenty minutes slipped by and the waiting convention settled back much like an audience waiting for a speaker to come.

At 5 o'clock A. M. Murphy, of Pike county, came out from the senate chamber and announced that the committee on resolutions was progressing slowly. It would be impossible to report during the afternoon, he stated, and everybody wanted to attend the ratification meeting at the same time at night. Then the programme of the night meeting was announced in detail.

John Cunningham moved that the convention adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning.

"Make it nine!" a fourth district delegate called.

"Yes; make it nine," a score of voices shouted.

"Make it eight," cried a ninth district delegate, that was a little too early and 9 o'clock went.

Chairman Hines announced adjournment until 9 o'clock this morning.

There was no kicking to speak of. In the day there was a disposition on the part of some of the delegates to get

on the brink of the hill, almost over the river, according to a writer in McClure's Magazine.

The frontier store filled a unique place. Usually it was a "general store," and on its shelves were found articles needed in a community of pioneers. But it was to be a place for the sale of dry goods and groceries was not its only function. It was a kind of intellectual and social center. It was the common meeting place of the farmers, the happy refuge of the village.

No subject was unknown there. The habits of the place were equally at home in talking politics, religion or sport. Stories were told, jokes were cracked and laughed at, and news contained in the latest newspaper findings were in full evidence. The audience was a cross section of the community. The store was that of Denton Offutt. Lincoln could hardly have chosen surroundings more favorable to the highest development of the art of story telling, and he had not been there long before his reputation for drollery was established.

A man came to the store one day who used profane language in the presence of ladies. Lincoln asked him to stop, but the man persisted, swearing that nobody should prevent him from what he wanted to. The woman going to the man began to abuse Lincoln so hotly that the latter finally said, coolly:

"Well, if you must be whipped, I suppose man," and going outdoors with the fellow he threw him on the ground and rubbed his nose in the dirt until he behaved for mercy. Mrs. Salem's sense of chivalry was touched and enthusiasm over Lincoln increased.

His honesty excited no less admiration. Two men, who seemed to have particularly fine tempers, were engaged in a struggle over one occasion that he had taken 64 cents too much from a customer he walked three miles that evening after his store was closed to return the money.

Again, he weighed out a half pound of tea, as he assumed. It was night and this was the last thing he did before closing up. On entering in the morning he discovered a four-ounce weight on the scales. He saw his mistake, and, closing up shop, hurried off to deliver the remainder of the tea.

"NEWT" TWITTY.

through in one day and go home, but during the afternoon they were reconciled to staying.

The adjournment was said by some to be in the interest of Seaborn Wright and by others to be in the interest of Colonel Peek. It was stated that an arrangement was made to telephone, but he could not be raised. Then there was talk of sending a committee up to see him and urge him to accept the nomination.



DONALD H. CLARKE, OF SAVANNAH.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Covington Star. The saving act of the convention was in passing a resolution conferring all the powers of the convention upon the national populists. A committee met and necessary to take Mr. Watson out of the convention entirely, and thus simplify the situation. The plank was lost by a vote of 11 to 12. There will be a minority report on the liquor plank and probably a fight on the floor of the convention. In that event it is hard to say what the result will be; but it is predicted by some of the more prominent leaders that the majority report will be adopted. Mr. Seaborn Wright, who will be nominated today for governor, was in conference up to midnight with Chairman Yancey Carter and other members of the committee. They discussed this plank, and it may be re-written somewhat before it is reported.

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BARS ARE LET DOWN

Alabama Democrats Were Passed in To Their Old Love.

FRATERNAL FEELING AGAIN

Fifteen Thousand White Populists Voted for Johnston.

GOVERNOR-ELECT'S MAJORITY INCREASING

Both Branches of the Legislature Safely Democratic—For Free Coinage of Silver.

CLARK SAYS HE IS A BOLTER.

Montgomery, Ala., August 6.—(Special)— The late returns show the democratic majority in this state to be larger than it was at first estimated. It will undoubtedly go over 40,000. The democratic majority in the white counties alone is about 15,000. The returns show the wisdom of the state executive committee in letting down the bars and permitting former Democrats to participate in the primaries. About 15,000 white populists voted for Johnston and the democratic ticket, as is apparent from the fact that Johnston received this number of votes in excess of what Governor Oates received in the last state election. The increase comes, too, from the white counties. If any sound money democrats refrained from voting, even more populists came over than number.

Democrats Have It Their Way.

The returns today indicate that the democrats will have it all their own way in the general assembly. The result has not been reported in a number of the senatorial districts, but it is established that the democratic opposition will not exceed 18 of the 33 senators. Last evening the democrats had 16. Of the 102 members of the house the returns show the democrats have elected 80, the populists and republicans sixteen, and four are yet to be heard from.

About three-fourths of the democratic members of both houses favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, it is said. The following list of senators and representatives is carefully prepared from the face of the returns.

The Senate.

District No. 1, Lauderdale and Limestone—Ben M. Sowell, democrat. District No. 2, Bienville, Calhoun and Washington—John W. McCallum, democrat. District No. 3, Jackson and Marshall—John, populist. District No. 4, Calhoun and Cleburne—John W. A. Abercrombie, democrat. District No. 5, Randolph and Chambers—John, populist. District No. 6, Tuscaloosa—Frank S. Moody, democrat. District No. 7, Jefferson—Dr. R. M. Cunningham, democrat. District No. 8, Chilton, Shelby and Etowah—W. B. Dean, populist. Justice No. 9, Talladega—Concath and Covington—C. S. Rabb, choctaw and Cherokee—John, populist. District No. 10, Monroe, Escambia and Baldwin—C. S. Rankin, democrat. District No. 11, Lee and Russell—W. J. Boykin, democrat. District No. 12, Pike, Coffee and Crenshaw—John, populist. District No. 13, Bullock and Cherokee—John, populist. District No. 14, Marion and Perry—W. H. Matthews, democrat. District No. 15, Mobile—Thomas H. Smith, democrat.

The House.

Autauga—T. B. Love, democrat. Baldwin—Joseph, democrat. Barbour—Eugene C. Jones, democrat. Bibb—W. L. Lanier, democrat. Blount—W. S. Stewart, democrat. Bullock—James T. Pfeifer, and George Harris, democrat.

Cochran—John, democrat. Calhoun—D. H. Brothers and Thomas W. Coleman, democrats.

Chambers—J. H. Heflin and —, democrats.

Cherokee—A. populist.淳安—John, democrat. Conecuh—H. J. Brewster, populist. Clarke—Thomas A. Long and James A. Henderson, democrat.

Clay—John, democrat. Cleburne—John, democrat.

Cochran—John, democrat. Dallas—P. H. Pitts, democrat. Burns—John, democrat. Elmore—J. W. Lancaster, populist.

Franklin—R. W. McCullum, democrat. Fayette—W. C. McDaniel, democrat. Hale—C. E. Walker and A. M. Turner, democrat. Henry—T. E. Williams and J. T. Howerton, democrat.

Jasper—John, democrat. Lawrence—Timberlake and Virgil Boudin, democrat.

Jefferson—J. Altman, A. Brown, Dan C. Green, J. H. Hayes, T. Y. Lincomb and D. J. Ovens, democrat.

Lamar—Walter Nesmith, democrat. Lauderdale—John, democrat.

Marion—W. W. Hill, A. Wiley, T. A. Dreyson and W. R. Waller, democrat.

Morgan—Kyle and L. P. Trout, democrat.

Mobile—M. L. Stansell, democrat.

Randolph—Gascon, democrat. Russell—John W. Knowles and W. C. Morris, democrat.

St. Clair—E. J. Robinson, populist. Shelby—A. Graham, populist.

St. Louis—P. Mills and M. B. Cameron, democrat.

Talladega—Cecil Browne, democrat, probably one of the popular nominees.

Tallapoosa—R. W. Thompson and J. A. Smith, populist.

Tuscaloosa—W. B. Brandon and N. N. Clements, democrat.

Walker—W. B. Atkinson, democrat. Washington—P. Turner, democrat.

Wilcox—John T. Dale and Samuel Jenkins, democrat.

White—S. Palmer, republican.

Governor Jones Would Not Accept.

Ex-Governor Jones was asked today about the rumor that there was a movement on foot to induce him to accept the second place on the national sound money ticket. He retorted:

There is no movement of the kind. The rumor arose wholly out of a complimentary paragraph in a home newspaper, and the author of the article does not know why I would not desire the honor, such a nomination in these times of appeals to the public's sense of justice, and he utterly indignant, was a confederate soldier and practicing law, as I do for the people.

It is a notable fact that Governor Jones has not allowed himself with the new party movement, and his friends entertain hope that he will not.

Says Give the People a Chance.

A special agent of the sound money party, who has today in an interview for the sale of liquor, was one of the most exciting ever held in this county. The list of registered voters was the largest ever known, and the campaign on both sides had been conducted for weeks with ardor and enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the excitement today, there were no disturbances, and absolutely no drunkenness, both sides making a fair fight.

The result of the election was a majority of 261 from the precincts outside of Madison, and 219 from the city precincts.

First race, six furlongs—Ferryman II, 91.

PACERS MOVE FAST

Quickest Fourth Heat Ever Rolled Off

Recorded Yesterday.

ELEVEN HEATS WERE SHOWN

Robert J Does a Half Mile in a 2:01

Gait with Ease.

AVERAGE SPEED BREAKS ALL THE RECORD

Brighton Beach Track Presents Good Racing—National League Fights Were All Good.

Columbus, O., August 6.—The free-for-all pace, for which Robert J. Frank Argan and Rubenstein were entered, drew an immense crowd to the Columbus driving park this afternoon.

The weather and track were such as to lead to the expectation that some record-breaking would be seen.

On the whole the result was all that could be wished, though the first exhibition of racing was general, with no particular bursts of speed. In all eleven heats were shown, the average speed for the all was 2:07.21-41. Never before were eleven heats paced and trotted successively in such fast time.

The world's racing record was broken in another race, and the record, the afternoon of the free-for-all pace in 2:02.26, which is the fastest fourth heat ever paced. The quarter mile was 1:01.20.

The last half of the third heat of this race was paced by Robert J. in 3:00, or in 2:01.

In the first heat of the 2:02 pace Buford and his team were the best, and he was going for the start and foul his driver. Hausey immediately escaped. The race was held while the horses were being examined and a new sulky. Horse and driver returned and entered, they coming in and the horses were examined again. The fielding of both teams was off color and but three of the horses were earned. The last heat of the free-for-all pace was the best, and the average speed was 2:04.20 and 2:02. The time made by Buford in the last heat of the free-for-all pace was with the aid of a second or his fastest race.

WINTON, O., Boston 2.

Boston, Mass., August 6.—Boston 100, Lexington 100, and W. L. Blackwell, 100, were entered, and won. Washington did not get as far as third base, and only twice saw second. Attendance, 3,200.

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Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 4.

Cincinnati, O., August 6.—Dwyer's superb pitching was too much for Pittsburgh this afternoon and he won his third consecutive victory. The Reds bunched their bats, and the visitors were given a standing ovation.

Fourth race, one mile—Leaderban, 107.

Leaderban, 107.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Gath, 99.

Gath, 99.

Sixth race, four furlongs—Dwyer, 55.

Dwyer, 55.

Seventh race, four furlongs—Blackwell, 100.

Blackwell, 100.

Eighth race, four furlongs—Hawley and Merritt.

Hawley and Merritt.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 4.

Cincinnati, O., August 6.—(Special).—At

Orangeburg, S. C., August 6.—(Special).—At

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CHICAGO—O. News Street, 43.
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day.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 7, 1896.

The Spirit of Democracy.

One of the most gratifying signs of
the times is the revival of the latent
spirit of democracy.

Political parties of all kinds are apt
to fall into the routine of mere machine
politics, and when in this condition to
be utilized by unscrupulous men for aims
and ends foreign to every tradition of
the party so used. It has been the fate
of the democratic party to fall into this
condition on occasions, and to appear
for a time to have departed from the
great work which it has undertaken to
do for the general good of the common
people. But at the present time there
always comes a revival of popular in-
terest, an infusion of innate patriotism
which shakes off the barnacles by
which the ship of state has been almost
stranded, and enables it to enter the
port safely with all flags flying, freighted
with the hopes and ambitions of a new-
born and regenerated people.

Within, in the year 1860, Jefferson was
landed in the white house as the result
of a great popular uprising, in which the
men in the militia districts, throwing
aside political leaders and political mar-
plots, spoke out boldly and bravely and
proceeded to back up their demand with
their votes. It illustrated how this spirit
buoyed up and carries on the ship of
state over troubled waters and into
havens of security. Many other such
examples might be cited in which the
democracy as the agent of the people has
performed its work well and thor-
oughly.

Within the memory of living men,
after a great war had prostrated the
ideas of personal freedom, it was left
for the democratic party to teach again
the lesson of personal rights, of state
rights, of national rights, drawing the
distinction between each and permitting
the invasion of neither. Within the
present summer we have seen the re-
juvenated democracy repeat the lesson
so often given before. We have seen a
party which only a year ago was spirit-
less and dead, without hope for the
future or ambition to live, become at once
bouyant, rejuvenant, full of life and
energy, claiming the right of way in the
great national procession and attracting
to itself the intelligent republicans, the
mass of the populist voters and all others
who have at heart the welfare and in-
tegrity of the country.

There must be some special rejuvenant
which so started up the slumbering
body and made it so full of life and ac-
tivity. That question was the free coin-
age of both gold and silver. It was a
question which had its origin in the
hearts of the people, of the men between
the plow handles, and found the demo-
cratic party the machinery through
which to reach the culmination of their
hopes.

In this country, as in every other, there
can be but two great political parties.
There may at times be subdivisions on
other and minor questions, but after all the
division of party and party comes to a plain answer of yea or nay, and
there is no room for prolonged debate.
These parties are necessarily di-
vided, the one championing the cause
of centralized government, of aggregated
wealth, of corporate greed, holding up
the banner of the classes and laying the
burdens upon the mass of people as if
they were to be governed by being
driven and held down. This duty the
republican party has undertaken and
will hold. The force opposing this con-
tention will be that calling for popular
rights, for the freedom of the masses,
for the welfare of all the people as
against a few, for humanity as against
corporate encroachment. The demo-
cratic party has always been the champion
of this idea, so that it may be taken
for granted that the great influences of
the country will always be wrapped in
one or the other, and in the success of

the one or the other will depend the
greatness of the country.

The rich and the great do not want an
income tax because it makes them bear
their just share of the government.
They prefer that the revenue of the
government should be forced out of the
toll and sweat of the laboring mil-
lions. The democratic party deals with
men irrespective of their holdings. It
looks upon a man as he comes from the
hand of nature as the product of God,
endowed with sensibility, equal in every
respect to every other man, even though
millions may be concentrated in him.
The attempt, therefore, to divide the
army of freemen when standing in
ranks, facing the enemy, can only proceed
from those who wish to wreck their
cause.

The Record Produced.

One of the most virulent enemies of
the democracy today is The Louisville
Courier-Journal. There is hardly an issue
of that paper which does not attack
the party, its candidates and its prin-
ciples.

Yet the very principles for which this
sheet is now attacking the party are the
ones which it advocated for years in the
strongest language. In the issue of The
Courier-Journal of June 10, 1896, there
is found a leading editorial in which
these principles are laid down:

1. That this has been accomplished by
depriving the value of all other proper-
ties to the extent of . . .

2. That about 40 per cent of the property
and producing resources of the people
have thus been transferred to a com-
paratively small class of men who
are the result of the great revolution.

3. That in the extreme proportion of silver
has risen the burden of debt and taxation
has been increased, and that in
proportion as property and labor have
paid their debts, the value of silver has
been reduced.

4. That the silver discount is creating
a bonus of over 30 per cent in favor of
the farm products of India and Asia,
while in the United States and Europe
it has had the effect of ad-
vancing gold about 40 per cent.

5. That this has been accomplished by
depriving the value of all other proper-
ties to the extent of . . .

6. That these lamentable conditions
have been produced by anti-silver legis-
lation.

7. That they can be undone and pro-
perly restored by pro-silver legislation.

The Courier-Journal then goes on to
defend the principles quoted above, and
says:

Now here are seven propositions, any
of which, it is true, certainly proves that
the silver standard is a means of ten-
tence and universal insurmountability. If
so why is not the matter forced upon the
public attention day after day by all the
newspapers in the land which are not
owned by and breeches by the money
kings or the gold conspiracy? If they
can get into the public mind that in
they not prove it and put the whole
question to rest once for all. If any
paper in New York or Chicago, Philadel-
phia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati or
New Orleans can find a single instance
of any of these propositions it will ren-
der the public valuable service by doing
so at once. If they cannot controvert
either of these propositions they are
obliged to admit that the silver standard
is a fraud and a swindle.

These changes were all well, because
they were a result of the shifting of the
peoples of the world, and have built up
a rich and pliable language. The
English language has never been dis-
placed by any other tongue. The for-
eign names to new inventions are not
to be deposed as an addition. But
where shall a pause come? We have
taken much from the Latin and French,
as well as scraps from Germany, Persia,
and even from far-off Afghanistan and
Egypt, and can we yet express the
truth clearly? This can be done without
the misuse of words which has become
so prevalent.

On one page of a newspaper you will
find in the woman's column a "grand"
bonnet, in another place a concert is said
to be "grand," while there may also be
references to grand receptions, grand
scenery, grand patriotism, until it seems
as if any noun could be qualified in the
same way. It is a fact that a girl of good
education will constantly lapse into
such errors as this. The young men
whose acquaintance she makes are either
"aile" or "lovely," probably both, and
so are the way on the seashore, the fish
she sees, or a strawberry ice. If this
perversion of words continues, the
English language will finally lose its power
of expressing the delicate shades of
meaning which has made its literature
the envy of the world. Such an instance
is the accepted use of the word "affect,"
which formerly meant "to refer to" in a
jocular way. Now the young writer, in
all earnestness, "affects" to the object of
her worship. "Humanitarian," was formerly
a theological term for one who denied the divinity of Christ
and believed that human nature is self-
perfectible. In common use, it is now
synonymous with "philanthropist." It
can be seen that by misuse the distinc-
tion of meaning is lost in these two
words, and yet we have nothing to ex-
press the peculiar significance both
should imply.

We need more words, let us resort
to the treasury of nations. There is no
need for stint in this respect. But it is
not because of a limited vocabulary
that this destruction of our language is
carried on; it is simply through care-
lessness or the desire of a writer to
appear an innovator. Its evil results are
to be plainly seen. Chancery blends the
Saxon and Norman language in beauty
and sentiment. But who can blind our
doubt and slay with the pure English
of Shakespeare? The doggerel spoken
by the modern Greek has little resemblance
to the dignified meter in which
Homers sung. It will be a pity if the
English language ever to be blemished
by such a simile of their Bard of Avon.

The opinions of those whom it would now
lead out of what it calls the "silver
lunacy." But it is due to the public to
explain why it is that a newspaper
which advocated free coinage until the
fall of 1892 changed, and so quickly?
What was the reason for this change?

This question may be safely left to the
common sense of the people to answer.

Changing the Language.

It is the tendency of English-speaking
nations to incorporate foreign words
into their language, and the American
people have followed this custom. Not
satisfied with what they can glean in
this way, they have gone further and
have attempted to pervert the use of the
English language. This is an abuse of
its elasticity.

Our language is the most difficult of
any for a foreigner to acquire, and this
is not to be wondered at when we re-
member the many revolutions through
which it has passed. The backbone of
the language, the words used every day
in conversation, are the German tribes who
invaded England in the fifth century.

They found the rivers, mountains and
towns bearing Celtic names, and by us-
ing them they preserved some trace of
the Celtic people. In the same fashion,
they found a few Latin nouns which
were left in the native language through
the Roman occupation of the island.

A greater impress was made by the Danes,
who followed their kindred tribes to
England and settled along the western
coast. These two peoples and languages
had become affiliated at the time of the
Norman conquest. Then came the introduc-
tion of the Latin, which forms a large
portion of the language, though some of
this is difficult to trace because it was
brought through the French, in which
the inflections were changed.

It was many years before the Saxon
churl comprehended the high-sounding
and flowery conversation of the Norman
lords; the words which he used at home
were all in his native tongue, and only
in dealing with those in authority did
he find it necessary to speak the tongue
of the conquerors. So it is that the
words that express the dearest ties of
the English people are Saxon, those
which express distant and official rela-
tions being adapted French. The dying
man in his earnestness will refer to
"heavenly" things, and the orator will
express the same idea by "celestial." These
changes were all well, because they
were a result of the shifting of the
peoples of the world, and have built up
a renewed prosperity and the continuance
upon this continent of a free and self-
reliant and independent nation.

England on the Nile.

Within the last two thousand years
Egypt has passed successively under the
dominion of Persia, Greece, Rome, Ara-
bia, Turkey and England.

At the present time England is in
possession of the Nile, although she has
swayed her scepter over that region for
only a few years. In 1882 or there-
abouts, at which time Egypt was in
great distress on account of the plunder
of her enemies, England appeared on the
breasts of the voters all over the
union will enable them to break through
to rally to the standard of the ticket
which represents the fondest hopes of
the American people, in the success of
which we will have the assurance of a
renewed prosperity and the continuance
upon this continent of a free and self-
reliant and independent nation.

As it turns out, the democratic ma-
jority in Alabama has reached the high
water mark of 40,000 and the outlook
for success in November is correspond-
ingly illuminated by these auspicious
figures. No wonder the organs of the
money power are dissatisfied. They
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Having taken a bold stand, he is ready to
defend his opinions against all who
come. In the campaign which has just
opened he will prove a power for good
in the state of Wisconsin and his in-
fluence will be largely instrumental in
placing that state in the democratic col-
umn.

Editor Stovall writes most of his edi-
torials from Tybee. But as a rule Editor

Stovall is seated "at sea" in his editorial
office. Success is possible if not
already within her grasp. Gradually
the English language is belting the
globe, and the time is not far distant, in
all human likelihood, when the last vestige
of Babylon will be erased.

Alabama Sounds the Key Note.

Having witnessed the signal failure of
their predictions, with reference to the
recent state election in Alabama, the
organs of the money power now raise
the cry that fraud has been practiced by
the leers of the political associates rather
than espouse a policy which might en-
rich him with its spoils but which would
only heap disaster and misery upon his

countrymen.

Of course no one expected that such
bitter opposition would calmly accept the
results in Alabama unless perchance it
happened to coincide with their predictions.

There is no reason, however, why these
papers, in order to pose successfully as
prophets, should bring against the democ-
rats of Alabama a charge not only contemptible but

not a very feeble weapon. There are
those who are full believers in demo-
cratic principles but who are not of the
same faith in their fidelity to the advocates of
the free coinage of silver.

They are trying to make out that
the advocates of the free coinage of silver
are ignorant of the question. Abuse of an
opponent is always the resort of the
demagogues and the ignoramus. It is a
very feeble weapon. There are others
who are not of the same faith in their
fidelity to the advocates of the free coinage of silver.

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W. GEORGIA.

Philosopher. He's happy. He's singing up a rose. Earth is brighter every way he goes! Pest's frowning in the night, for a shelter, and dreams of light; Earth is brighter; makes it bright, and sorrow, Earthly way for tomorrow, will today; Earth is brighter; "Love obey!" —Frank L. Stanton.

ven for the weather, on the pavements of the coal barons at the price of wood!

ler of The New York Times, friends in the north, where her encouraging absent work in prose remembered here. She and found instant

appreciation. voting to this time, does, sub—fire on fall."

as dey gives me my most of his editor— but as a rule Editor sea" in his editorial

covered in Kentucky below zero. What a colonel to slip their

On! all your fires, blustering state! your lyres, your bait!

are perspiring in the road," dear brethren, in, provided always the dust you raise.

the witness on his of the lawyer, said the judge, two years and says he

the Banner. New York World has me of our thunder, thunder and "light-

able to walk to the we took on the rheum and we won't be in election.

feel long, which is the finances of the be. We hope to be can be elected. votes of being nom- it doesn't matter, less adjourned some

CAL NOTES.

ta says that it may bottom was at the avention by a large says. New York platform. That is, the St. Louis author of this plan. Jones was born one hardly middle platform as with is accepted by the invention with the

he was polled in 175 votes were cast total was 765, being ago. It is evident populists took ad- democracy, and "as an every one who should not fail of the party in Abbotton New Br

ta says: is the vice presi- rehorror-stricken. Bruswick, is a to the popular uttee.

gurer-Sun: is until the con- the fourth dis- only six days away. There are few, however, wait strike them."

—Sun says that if not shrowd in excess galore, and would have every member of some design was over.

democratic party of in Douglassville, pose of Douglassville, state and com-

the this important of Pickens going the forty-first dis- son one had the

—Judge Griggs before Sibley will be. political speak- our week. The of the big guns

EDITORS.

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together, but let full. Hair pull- order." predicted for the

HIS VETO PEN IN USE

Major King Disapproves the Comptroller and Sexton Ordinances.

VETOES COUNCIL'S ACTION Thinks the People Should Elect Officers and Not the Council.

AGAINST PRIMARY ELECTION INTERFERENCE

The Mayor Sends in Three Vetoes and Explains His Reason in Each Case.

Major King used his veto pen with sweeping effect yesterday. He disapproved of three important matters acted on by the council last Monday.

The mayor put himself again on record as favoring the election of city officers by vote of the people. He thinks that the present system of electing by the qualified voters should not be changed to a system which would place the election of city officers in the hands of the council.

The three vetoes were made on the ordinances making the offices of comptroller and sexton selected in a different manner than the present, and the resolution amending the city sexton committee to withdraw the primary on August 15th, so far as it relates to the nomination of the sexton and comptroller. The first two ordinances being disapproved there is no occasion for the adoption of the resolution.

The race for comptroller and sexton in the coming primary will therefore be fought out on the original grounds. All of the candidates for both places are well pleased with the action of the mayor, and they will continue their canvass before the people with renewed vigor. Many citizens who heard of the mayor's action heartily approved his handling of the situation.

Major King's record on the question of electing officers by vote of the people presented the assurance that he would veto the two ordinances in question. He was a member of the legislature when the officers were made elective by the people, and it was he who strongly urged that body to give the voters the opportunity of selecting their public officers. In again placing himself on record in favor of that policy the mayor explains why he disapproves of the ordinances introduced by Alderman Woodward and passed at the last meeting of the council.

The mayor takes occasion to say that on account of sharp differences in the council over the question of the election of commissioners, as well as in the direct election of city officers, it is difficult to believe that by appointing a commission to elect the city sexton would remove the position from politics, or that it would be wise to appoint commissioners from the people the right to elect the sexton.

Major King approves of the general desire to improve and beautify the cemetery grounds at Oakland and he cites the fact that enlarged appropriations were made for landscaping and grounds in the cemetery. There is much interest being manifested in this cemetery matter, and whether or not a commission is appointed, those who have interests in the cemetery are urging the election of a competent sexton. The question is, is it wise for a general improvement of the cemetery grounds and lots. Hundreds of Atlantians have relatives and friends buried in the cemetery, and the pride of all citizens is to see the place made one of the prettiest in the country.

Major King's veto of the ordinance to appoint a cemetery commission follows:

Vetoes the Cemetery Commission. Future of the Alexander Building.

All day yesterday men were at work propping up the wall of the Alexander building on North Forsyth street, facing the bridge. Large crowds gathered all day and gazed on the disaster. No one was injured, but the building was a total loss. It was opposed to any reduction and argued from the standpoint of loss if the rates on coal were to be knifed.

Commissioners Threaten the Knife.

Commissioner Crenshaw replied to Mr. Crenshaw that he had introduced the coal rates to Georgia points were too high, and said that the roads had been discriminating, in favor of the commissioners.

"I am in an instance," Commissioner Crenshaw continued, "there are the Jellico and the Southern Railway. The distance from Atlanta to the coal is 23 miles. The rate charged by the Southern railway between the two points for coal, a distance of 23 miles, is \$30 per ton. From Jellico to LaGrange, Ga., via the Southern railway, and Atlanta, the distance is 26 miles. The rate between the two points is \$25 per ton. This shows the rate from Jellico to Atlanta is 4 miles per ton per mile. LaGrange pays 6-10 miles per ton per mile, which is 71 miles further than the haul to Atlanta.

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LOSS NOT SO GREAT

Eagle and Phenix Stockholders Take a
Cheerful View of the Situation.

BETTER FEELING PREVAILS

Reorganization Scheme Will Not Be
Discussed for the Present.

ASSETS MAY EXCEED THE LIABILITIES

Director Collier Returns from the Co-
lumbus Meeting and Gives an
Encouraging Report.

The movement inaugurated by the stockholders of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company looking toward a reorganization of the company, will not be put into execution until after the presidential election.

This has been announced as the decision of a majority of the stockholders and their wishes in the matter will be carried out by the committee appointed upon reorganization in Columbus Wednesday.

At the meeting of the stockholders Wednesday was held, the mill was not in much hurry as the statement of the secretary and treasurer demonstrated that the mill was now earning expenses and probably making a small amount of money over and above the daily pay-roll and expense account. The stockholders were of the opinion that a reorganization could be more advantageously arranged after political matters had been settled.

Mr. Charles A. Collier returned yesterday morning from Columbus, and having back a cheering report of the reorganization. The meeting was one of the largest and most important ever held by stockholders, and a general good feeling prevailed among those present.

"I found affairs in better shape than I expected," said Mr. Collier yesterday. "The situation, while it gives the stockholders a little misgiving to the public generally, and what appears to be a heavy liability at first glance, shows to be much smaller when the details are considered."

"Nearly 30,000 shares of stock of the company were voted for reorganization in person or by proxy, and that was accomplished at the meeting was done harmoniously and I might say unanimously. The investigation into the assets and liabilities was about completed, and a more cheerful and joyful revelation was made than probably any of the stockholders and directors anticipated."

Will Postpone Reorganization.

The reorganization committee, composed of C. A. Collier and B. F. Abbott, of Atlanta; C. E. Battle, Columbus; L. A. Flewellyn, Thomasville, and W. G. Scromon, of Phenix City, will make a reorganization and report back to the stockholders. It will require much work and a number of conferences before a satisfactory plan is made, and when the stockholders will be ready to undertake the work, the scheme will be ready for action.

Pending the reorganization, another research into the condition of the company will be conducted, and a complete statement, giving all details and minor information, will be prepared for the information of the stockholders and the members of the reorganization committee.

The resolution passed at the stockholders' meeting in Columbus asking that \$75,000 be expended in making repairs will doubtless be granted by the courts and the money will be furnished the stockholders for making the necessary improvements. It is thought that the repairs now asked for will place the mills in a first-class condition, and if the property is now making expenses under the unfavorable circumstances it is thought the mills will earn a handsome profit when the machinery is given the repairs needed.

Assets May Exceed Liabilities.

Although the statement furnished by the receivers show the liabilities far exceed the assets, Mr. Collier stated yesterday that he believed the figures would be reversed after all arrangements now on foot are completed.

From the receivers' statement as to the financial condition of the company the following extract is taken:

Total Liabilities \$1,653,777 (0

Quick assets, valued 499,065 50

Excess Liabilities \$1,158,672 49

Less quick assets not valued: Stocks and bonds, face value of which is \$227,555.10; real estate, not valued; machinery, not valued.

"The quick assets, the only kind taken into consideration, is composed of the goods manufactured, the goods now in course of manufacture and a few assets that can be readily turned into cash," said Mr. Collier. "The real estate which is very valuable, and the machinery, costing more than half a million dollars, is not placed in the credit column. Then there are a number of other things that do not show up as assets. For instance, the debts owed by the company, a portion among the liabilities, yet the bonds and other securities which secure the debts are not placed in the asset column. The statement made true, however, does not show the assets in the case of the real property. I am of the opinion that the assets, when everything is taken into consideration, will appear as large or larger than the liabilities."

ONLY IN NAME A CZAR.

The Power of the Russian Emperor Is
No Longer Supreme.

From The Chicago Tribune.

In the course of his recent conversation with M. de Blowitz in the Russian foreign minister, Prince Lobanoff, said:

"It is a great mistake to believe that our emperor will, and that this will become the will of the nation. When the emperor expresses his will it must be understood that that will has already become the will of the nation, and that it has been done on a certain select few of the nation who understand it, and who completely personify it. It is they, the chosen few, who cause it to penetrate the highest circles until it reaches even the mind of the emperor. His counsellors impress the idea upon him as an imitation of the loftiest and truest wisdom. In this part of the atmosphere by which he is surrounded, it sinks into his mind and he in turn undertakes to spread it abroad among the people."

"The next, for instance, the emancipation of the serfs. Do you suppose that the Emperor Alexander II. conceived it and carried it out unaided? Do you suppose one man by a single stroke of the pen restored the moral life and a human character to a nation? No, it is the people who had the means to take it in hand, and who alone was in a position to carry it through, but the idea germinated, first among the people. It was first the vague conception of certain superior minds, took shape and passed into the imperial presence. Then the emperor, seeing that the time was ripe and that the measure was necessary, by his supreme authority and formal will made the scheme a reality."

"By the way, in this connection, the Emperor Alexander II. has none the less attained everlasting glory, which must be proclaimed, because it will be beated upon him by history. It was owing to his energetic will, to his persistent inflexibility, in spite of the advice of some of the most

influential persons of his immediate entourage, that the emancipation was brought about—a reform which was one of the most daring of modern times and which has rendered a blessed name for Russia, but for civilization as a whole."

"The task of an absolute emperor in a dominion so vast as that of Russia is a crushing one, far exceeding the strength of one man, however great may be his intellect and energy. Emperor Alexander II. with his royal devotion to his duties, wished to accomplish his task. He sometimes remained at his desk up to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and then fell upon his bed utterly worn out. He died, however, in his bed, and entirely overjoyed. I am convinced, as you see, when people talk of the Russian emperors as sovereigns whose single will directs the great empire, such a head, however, is the soul of the nation. He represents its will, and therein lies our strength. But he calls to his aid auxiliaries who are working for the same as the emperor, and are bound to him by a sense of duty, and they give Russia the force secured by the unity of action, and preserve it from the inconveniences of a single paramount power without counterpoise."

AS THICK AS LEAVES.

The Supply of Governors in Montana Is Inexhaustible.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Helena has a larger stock of governors than any other capital city in the United States that I can think of," was the observation of Judge Gilbert to an acquaintance, during his visit to this city on a receivership matters connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad. Judge Gilbert hadn't been in the city a great while before he met one governor in the courtroom, relates The Helena Independent.

"Judge Gilbert," said a friend, "permit me to introduce our friend, Governor Leslie."

"Governor of Montana?" inquired Judge Gilbert, with a questioning elevation of one eyebrow.

"Not now," said the friend, without going into details. "And here," he added, turning to another of the interested spectators in the courtroom, "is Governor Leslie."

"He is the—governor?" said Judge Gilbert, but without omitting the question point.

"Used to be," answered the friend. "This is Governor Carpenter, Judge Gilbert."

"Was," the other answered him, anking the query. "This is Governor Botkin."

Judge Gilbert did not speak, but looked inquiringly around, and some one ventured to explain:

"Do you know Governor, you see?"

"Ah!" was the brief reply to that.

When the court adjourned Judge Gilbert went to his hotel. On the way there the party stopped at the First national bank, where Governor Hauser was introduced to them, and after they dropped into the courthouse and visited the state offices. There was another experience of the same kind for Judge Gilbert there.

"This is Governor Tooker," said one of the members, as they passed the office of the chief legal receiver.

And even the Judge Gilbert did not meet the governor of the state, for that official was out of the city on official business at the capital of the nation.

"I met some very pleasant men during my stay there," he said, as he departed the next afternoon, "and the impression I carry with me is that they were mostly governors."

INTRODUCED BY A FRENCHMAN.

A Pestiferous Insect Imported Several Years Ago.

On a certain ill-omened day in 1889, says The Springfield Republican, a gentle breeze rippled through the streets of a quiet town in eastern Massachusetts. It left chimneys unharmed, and hardly rippled a leaf, and the breeze fulfilled the need of the day.

Frenchman, known to his neighbors for his curious experiments in silk raising and for his absorption in the study of strange insects, was seen searching anxiously in the grass outside his window. People who saw him said the man had come from France, and that he had lost "Le Ziggaz," and the new world had gained the gipsy moth.

The quick assets, the only kind taken into consideration, is composed of the goods manufactured, the goods now in course of manufacture and a few assets that can be readily turned into cash," said Mr. Collier. "The real estate which is very valuable, and the machinery, costing more than half a million dollars, is not placed in the credit column. Then there are a number of other things that do not show up as assets. For instance, the debts owed by the company, a portion among the liabilities, yet the bonds and other securities which secure the debts are not placed in the asset column. The statement made true, however, does not show the assets in the case of the real property. I am of the opinion that the assets, when everything is taken into consideration, will appear as large or larger than the liabilities."

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM.

Scientifically get rid of all the poisons in the body, and then cleanse the body.

PRINCIPAL wanted for White Plains, New York. Apply at once to A. S. Howell, secretary.

CASH PAID both sexes for their neighbors' addresses, no stamp required. Inclose stamp for reply. Western Advertising Bureau, Kansas City, Mo. Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7.

WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your idea, and bring it to me. All rights reserved. John Wedderburn, C. O. D. C. for patent attorneys, Washington, D. C. for \$1,800 prize offer and list of inventions of the day. If you are indeed fortunate, if not, get well and be like other folks before too late.

The general rule of walking is that of keeping to the right, and it appears to have a foundation in nature. On a large number of intelligent persons who are not aware of the existence of this rule, 67 per cent. are men and 33 per cent. among women were aware of it. This supports the fact that it is unconsciously obeyed.

All crowds tend to bear toward the right.

The left leg being stronger it is more ready to move than the right.

When the morning comes in the morning?

Have you an eager appetite for breakfast?

Are you looking forward with impatience for the meal of the day?

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GEORGIA'S WARSHIP

Naval Reserves at Brunswick Are Now Afloat Upon the Atlantic.

TURNED OVER TO THE STATE

Monitor Passaic Under Command of Lieutenant F. D. Aiken.

IT IS A BIG BOAT WITH A HISTORY

Was Built To Tear Up Southern Coast and Is Now Flying in Waters Cut in the Sixties.

Brunswick, Ga., August 4. (Special)—In charge of the Brunswick Naval Reserves, with Lieutenant F. D. Aiken in command, Lieutenant James S. Wright navigating, and Lieutenant Junior Grade C. A. Taylor officer of the day, the monitor Passaic, the first warship of the Georgia naval militia, steamed up to Brunswick's docks Thursday last, with flags flying, whistles blowing and people cheering.

Alongside came the handsome tugs Inca and Dauntless under command of Captains Roberts and Lamm respectively.

Colonel John E. duBignon, the liberal-hearted Brunswickian, whose generosity in sending the little town's first service to the Passaic at Brunswick made it possible for the Reserves to get her home, was along. His reception was equally as cordial by the militia and people who appreciate his kindness.

The Passaic arrived off the ocean bar Wednesday evening and anchored six miles north of the sea buoy.

The United States cruiser Columbia, a war vessel accredited the fastest in the world, was at \$4,000,000 in round figures, with 600 men and officers to man her, accompanied the monitor as convoy from the Boston navy yard.

Fifty officers and men from the Columbia navigated and manned the Passaic on the voyage down and she completed her own mission all in time.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the Reserves boarded the tug Dauntless and steamed out to the Passaic. An officer's gig was put out from the Columbia and Lieutenant Aiken was transferred to the Passaic. In the officers' quarters, the formalities of officially receiving the Passaic on behalf of the state of Georgia was gone through with. Lieutenant Aiken then returned and ordered his command on board the Passaic, where with the assistance of the Columbia's men, the Passaic was maneuvered into position and accompanied the Columbia crew to the side of the monitor, bade them adieu, and as the last man stepped into the cruiser's cutters, Georgia was in complete possession of one of the strategic vessels belonging to the United States navy. Engineers Deneveaux and Devos, with a sufficiency of firemen from the seaman's ranks, were placed in charge of the engine and the Reserves were stationed in the various parts of the vessel ready to bring her to Brunswick.

The Passaic is one of the best vessels in the charge of any state. She is a low full-board monitor and is classed as a third-rate in the United States navy, normal coal consumption 1,000 tons per day.

Interest per annum paid, one per cent for the first year, and increasing twelve cents, and of eight-youth-eight hundredths per annum due to secure the dues, executed and paid.

Before a mortgage was taken on the land, state of part of land lot No. 14, in the amount of seven (7) acres, and twelve cents, and of eight-youth-eight hundredths per annum due to secure the dues, executed and paid.

The monitor was built in 1862 by John Ericsson, the famous designer and builder, and was constructed at Brooklyn, N. Y. Her dimensions are: Tonnage, 496; length, 200 feet; width, 40 feet; depth, 12 feet; iron built; screw propulsion, 30 horse power. She will make from five to seven knots an hour, burning ten tons of coal every twenty-four hours.

She is a copy of the Brunswick and Western railroad docks and has been visited by every one in Brunswick who could get to see her.

The history of the Brunswick Reserves dates back to 1861 when the Light Horse Guards, the first regiment to change color, changed into company A naval militia.

It was at the suggestion of Lieutenant Satterlee that Lieutenant Aiken broached the subject to Captain Thomas, his commander, and with his permission to the captain, the Reserves were launched upon the task of fighting a battle.

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Naval Reserves after their organization was to Savannah by special steamer, and at Romney marsh the boat ran aground and delayed them for hours.

In the attack on Fort McAllister the Passaic was the only boat in the fleet hit. She was struck four times. "One shot was smashed, pennant staff shot away, whilst also, ragged tear in deck armor, crossbeam of turret broken by mortar shell."

After repairs were made the monitor proceeded to Charleston and on April 2, 1863, was one of nine vessels that attacked that fort, this time being more fortunate than the former attack.

The monitor returned to New York, and afterwards had only one cruise, which was without incident. Since the war she has been lying at the Charlestow navy yard, under Commodore Miller, who was the first to write of her voyages and participate in them.

Companies B and C have been organized and are at work in Savannah, making with the Reserves their headquarters. A battalion will be organized at an early date and Lieutenant Aiken, of Company A, will be major by virtue of seniority in rank and military courtesy.

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crossed in the center; the bars were white stars numbered according to fancy. Some of the Texans pinned their bars with a single star. The famous flag song: "One star bears a single star."

was suggested by the flag of Texas. The original Texas flag had been a blue fly with a white star in the center, and when the Texan troops took the cross they retained the lone star.

The flag of the confederate flag continued in battle, and it was retained to the end, being twice modified. On the battle flag of 1862 the crossed bars extended from corner to corner, making an easy target for the fort's guns.

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